

SPORTS



The USSR threatens the Finnish goal in a European championship elimination game.

USSR wins

The USSR defeated Finland, 2-0, in a European football championship second group game at the Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow.

In their opening championship match the Soviet Union played a fast and aggressive game. Balachin scored the opener in the second minute es-

isted by Oganevyan, and Andreyev scored in the 56th minute, leaving behind a Finnish defender.

Portugal now leads with four points from two encounters in the second group, which also features Poland. The USSR is level with Poland at two points each but has a better goal difference.

The championship finals are due in 1984 in France.

World record for Soviet weightlifter

Yuri Zakharevich, of the Soviet Union, snatched 196 kg (up to 100 kg division), a new world mark, competing in the "Battle Cup" at Iinatra, Finland.

The USSR also picked up the team title.

Karpov retains lead

World chess champion Anatoly Karpov drew with Browne in the ninth round of an international tournament at Tilburg, Holland, and is still in the lead with 6.5 points.

Timman, who beat Hübner, is half a point behind, and Andersson has 5.5 points after drawing with Suyslov.



The USSR bandy squad won 4-2 and drew 5-5 in two friendlies vs Sweden, the world's champions, at Moscow's Olimpiyskiy sports complex.

Photo by Yuri Tutov

IOC president looks into football rules

According to a press release issued by IOC headquarters, IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, of Spain, has not FIFA President Joao Havelange, of Brazil, in Lausanne to discuss football arrangements for the forthcoming Olympics. Samaranch has just returned from a tour of seven Asian nations. As

was reported earlier the same rules will be in force at the Los Angeles Olympics-84 as were in operation at the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

At present FIFA is working on new rules for the 1988 Games. These will be submitted to IOC as soon as they have been approved by the FIFA Congress.

Tokyo to host Cup

The Zurich headquarters of UEFA has announced that the 1992 Intercontinental Cup will be played out once more at Tokyo's national stadium on December 12.

The Cup will be contested by the European Winners Cup holder

der Aston Villa of Britain and the winner of the current Latin American Champions Cup. Taking part in the tournament will be last year's Intercontinental Cup holder Brazilian Flamengo, Peñarol from Uruguay, Argentina's River Plate, and other South American champions.



The Central Army Club dined visiting Skovlund, of Denmark, in the European Winners Cup elimination tournament in Moscow.

Photo by Pyotr Sergeyev

CAC gets off to a confident start

The basketball Central Army Club has drubbed Denmark's Skovlund 124-73 in the return game in the European Winners Cup. A week ago CAC also confidently won the away game in Copenhagen 114-67.

The USSR will also compete in several other European tournaments this season. Moscow Dynamo will play in the Koraas Cup, the women's Riva TTT will enter the European Winners Cup and Moscow Region Spartak will re for the Ronchetti Cup, all of them starting right in the quarterfinals.



Moscow Slava, who had already won the national rugby title, prevailed over Leningrad Primorsky 21-11 in the closing game of the 18th championship, and have amassed 59 points. Yuri Gogulin Air Force Academy team from Moscow Region came home second with four points less and Kiev Aviator is third with 45 points.

Photo by Sergei Proskurin

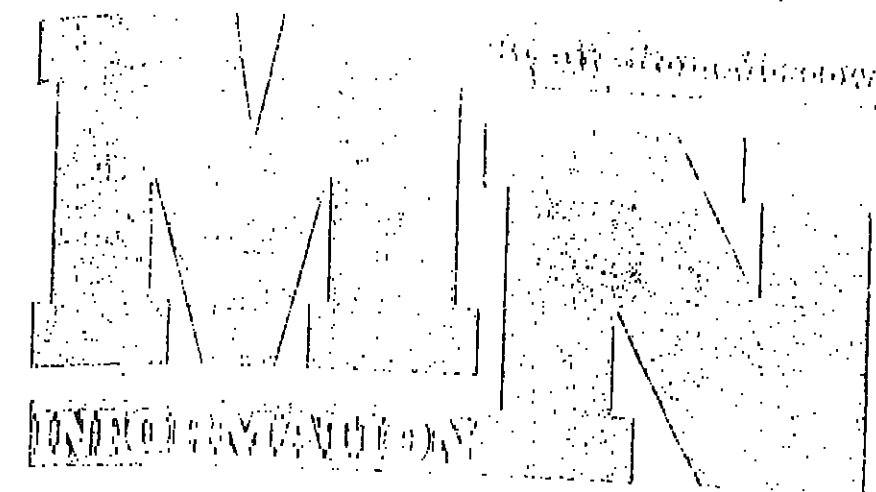
Cycling

World bunch race champion Bernd Drogan, 26, from Cottbus was selected the GDR's best sportsman of September by the "Deutsches Sportecho" for his triumph at Goodwood, Britain. In 1979 and 1981 he also won world team titles and has a silver medal from the Moscow Olympics.

Scott Hamilton up to mark

World figure-skating champion Scott Hamilton, of the USA, prevailed in the men's singles, the closing event of the annual international "Skate America-82" tournament, finishing ahead of Heiko Fischer, of West Germany, and Josef Sabovick, of Czechoslovakia. The USSR did not take part in the event.

The tournament held at the Lake Placid Olympic rink drew entrants from 17 nations.



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SOVIET-ETHIOPIAN COMMUNIQUE

There is complete identity of views between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia on the main issues of the day, stresses the joint Soviet-Ethiopian Communiqué issued at the end of the talks in Moscow between Leonid Brezhnev and Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

The two countries condemned the increased and intensified military activities being conducted by the United States and its allies in the Indian Ocean, and particularly in such areas as the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, these activities being aimed at establishing a military superiority, which poses a direct threat to the security of the states in that part of the world.

They resolutely confirmed their opposition to the establishment of military bases and to the deployment of nuclear weapons in these areas. Calling yet again for the implementation of the proposal to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and of the UN General Assembly's decision to hold an international conference on the Indian Ocean in the first half of 1983, the two sides stressed the necessity for joint effort by all peace-loving states.

Having examined the situation in the Horn of Africa, the Soviet Union and Ethiopia said they favoured an atmosphere of mutual trust and good-neighbourly relations being set up in that area on the basis of mutual respect by all states for sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-violability of international borders, as well as for non-interference into each other's affairs, and renunciation of territorial claims. The Soviet side welcomed efforts by socialist Ethiopia to develop good-neighbourly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation with its neighbours.



The American public is highly critical of Tel Aviv's aggressive policies in Lebanon and the brutalities committed there by the Israeli military and their Washington patrons.

In the photo: part of a massive demonstration in Washington protesting over the Zionist carnage in West Beirut.

MEETING IN CYPRUS

Nicosia. A joint Cyprus-GDR Communiqué, issued here at the end of a visit to Cyprus made by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the GDR's Socialist Unity Party and Chairman of the GDR State Council for talks with President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus, stresses that the preservation of peace is the main task of the day. The two sides stressed the need for specific urgent measures to be taken to preserve peace and achieve disarmament.

The heads of the two states resolutely condemned Israel's

barbaric aggression against Lebanon. They demanded an unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the implementation of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and for an independent state of their own.

It is stated in the communiqué that the two sides expressed profound anxiety over the lack of progress in the solution of the Cyprus problem. They called for the full implementation of the UN resolution on Cyprus.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S APPEAL TO THE NATION AND TO THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD

As is customary on the eve of the anniversary of the 1917 October Socialist Revolution the CPSU Central Committee has issued an appeal to the nation, and to the peoples of the world. This year's appeal, marking the 65th anniversary since the 1917 Revolution, sums up the main directions in Soviet foreign and domestic policy. Below we print some of the appeals:

- People of Europe! Protest firmly against the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe!
- May there be peace, security and cooperation in Europe!
- Warm greetings to the great Indian people!
- May friendship and cooperation between this country and India develop and go from strength to strength!
- Peoples of the world! Be vigilant! Firmly rebut the aggressive designs of imperialists, militarists and reactionaries!
- Let us curb the arms race and defend and deepen detente and remove the threat of war!

FACTS and EVENTS

● In the first half of the present financial year, there was a 60 per cent reduction in foreign orders to Japanese shipyards as compared to the similar period of last year.

● The United States is experiencing its lowest level of business activities for the past 50 years, with only 70 per cent of production capacity being used.

● 68 people died in typhoon Nancy which has hit the Philippines. Many people have been left homeless.

● Most people in Britain are opposed to their country's continued membership of the EEC with 43 per cent against and only 27 in favour. The majority of Greeks, Irish, and Danes also want their respective countries to withdraw from the EEC.

● Pakistan has received the first of a batch of six F-16 warplanes which are to be delivered to Islamabad by the Pentagon before December of this year.

● The executive council of the League of Red Cross Societies met in Geneva to pass a resolution expressing their profound concern over the suffering of the people of Lebanon at the hands of Israel.

● The Australian government has decided to expand the flight zones of US B-52 strategic bombers over the country.

TRADE UNIONS AND SAFETY AT WORK

This was the subject under discussion at an international conference of workers in the Building, Wood and Building Materials Industries, recently held at Moscow's International Trade Centre. Attending were trade unionists and experts from 40 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and the Americas, as well as delegations from the WFTU and some other international organizations.

"There is no value in the world," states the Final Document approved by the conference, "higher than human life and health, and there is no more noble or important task than the struggle for human safety."

The best achievements in this direction, including improvements to the working environment, safety at construction sites and building materials factories, can only be attained in conditions of peaceful coexistence by continuous reductions in military budgets and greater allocations for social programmes.

(For Soviet experience in safety at construction sites see p. 5)

LITHUANIAN DAYS AT USSR EXHIBITION OF ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

This Baltic constituent republic of Lithuania occupies an area of more than 65 thousand square kilometres and has a population of three and a half million people.

Previously an agrarian country, Lithuania today produces fishing vessels, turbines, measuring instruments, power cables, television sets, paper and artificial fibres. The manufacture of machine tools, electric welding equipment and instruments occupies pride of place in Lithuanian industry, and these items are exported to many countries abroad.

Dairy farming, the breeding of pigs for bacon and flax-growing, are the main agricultural activities in the republic.

The republican Academy of Sciences is an important centre in many areas of research, in both the natural sciences and the liberal arts. Lithuania has nearly one hundred research establishments employing more than ten thousand scientists.

Research by Lithuanian scientists in the fields of semiconductor physics, nuclear physics, and high-temperature physics has won wide recognition. In the humanities, Lithuanian scholars have written major works on Lithuanian history, ethnography, literature and language.

Examples of all these Lithuanian activities are now on display at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements, in Moscow.



The "Lithuanian" song and dance ensemble going through their paces.

'AGROPROM' GETS UNDER WAY



In the photo: Soviet specialists at the "Agroprom-82" exhibition. Photo by Boris Kaulman

302 French firms are displaying their agricultural products and machines at the "Agroprom-82" exhibition which is being held at the Krasnaya Pressya exhibition complex, in Moscow.

This is the biggest display of its kind ever to be organized outside France, said Edith Cresson, the French Agriculture Minister, addressing a press conference. The Soviet Union and France have been cooperating in this area for many years.

The Soviet Union, which recently adopted a wide-ranging agricultural Food Programme, is one of the leading agricultural producers in the world, she pointed out. I think that our exhibition will arouse considerable interest and contribute to the development of bilateral cooperation.



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AMERICA CHALLENGES THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

Washington. The Reagan administration has again shown its unconditional support for the Israeli aggressors. State Secretary George Shultz has made a statement in which he threatens that the United States will withdraw from the UN General Assembly should this international body vote that Israel be expelled from UN membership.

As is known, a group of Arab countries has moved that Israel should be excluded from the UN General Assembly following the barbaric aggression committed by the Israeli soldiers against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Schultz has also announced that the United States is suspending payment of its financial contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency which last month discontinued Israel's membership. The State Secretary has stressed that similar steps will be taken by Washington against other UN agencies should they vote to expel Israel.

THE MED SHOULD BE ZONE OF STABLE PEACE AND COOPERATION

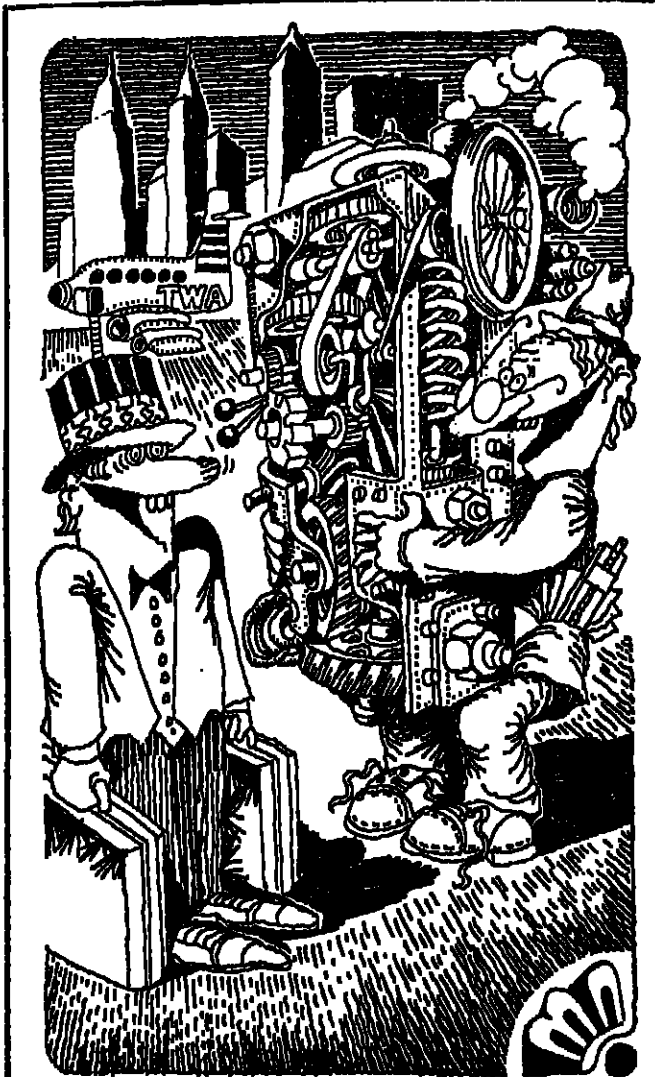
Rome. To ensure disarmament and security in the Mediterranean is a major imperative of our time. This was stated by First Deputy Prime Minister of Malta, Joseph Causar, speaking at a meeting of the Consultative Council of the Socialist International on Disarmament, held in the Maltese capital, Valletta. He emphasized the great danger of the build-up of armaments in Europe, in particular in the Mediterranean, and especially of the plans to deploy nuclear weapons in some countries in the region.

Causar stressed that one of the great powers — the Soviet Union — had spoken of the desirability that the Mediterranean be turned into a zone of stable peace and cooperation. He called on the United States to issue a public undertaking to join the initiatives to demilitarize the region.

THE PENTAGON'S SINISTER PLANS

Bonn. The American military who are shamelessly trying to turn Western Europe into a launching pad for their new medium-range nuclear missiles intend to site three times as many Pershing-2s, i.e. 385 systems, in the FRG than was envisaged under NATO's 1979 twin decision. This is reported by the West German "Stern" magazine quoting a number of American military sources.

The magazine also points out that the American administration intends to deploy new nuclear missiles on West German soil regardless of whether or not concrete results are achieved at the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. The American plan, should the negotiations succeed, is as follows: they will site not Pershing-2s, but Pershing-2 RR missiles which have a somewhat shorter range.



This perpetual mobile is my present to our delegation at the peace talks. It hums away a treat but it doesn't budge an inch. Drawing by Vsevolod Arsenyev

Honduran foreign minister in Washington for instructions

Washington. Local observers believe that the reason for Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Bernal's present visit to the American capital is to receive new instructions on

stepping up subversion against Nicaragua. Bernal met with State Secretary G. Shultz and other high-placed American officials.

Bruno KREISKY: Israel is a semi-fascist state

Bonn. The Begin government is semi-fascist and it carries out apartheid-style policies, said Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in an interview to the West German weekly "Vorwärts". The Israeli rulers divide their people into superior and inferior races, he added.

The Begin government is greatly mistaken in believing that war can be used as a political instrument. There is no way in view of this that the actions of the present Israeli cabinet can be justified. Those who do are embarking on a road of political adventurism.

B. Kreisky pointed out that the solution of the Palestinian problem is the only basis for a Middle East settlement, and that the Arab people of Palestine have every right to set up a state of their own. The implementation of this right will be the best possible solution of the Middle East conflict, the Chancellor stressed.

IMF helps Pretoria

New York. The International Monetary Fund has become a major instrument for the channelling of financial aid which the Western countries headed by the United States are providing to the racist regime in Pretoria.

This uneasily aspect in IMF operators has come to the attention of the United Nations in view of the South African request for a huge loan together one thousand million dollars. The UN Council on World Disarmament has decided to publish an official UN document, a report on relations between the UN and South Africa. The document contained in the report shows that IMF loans have been helpful in building up military muscle and repressive machinery of the racist regime in South Africa. The document also contains a list of the UN member states which have granted to Pretoria in 1977 almost exactly the same amount of aid as in 1976. The increase in the South African military budget for 1977 financial year.

Defence expenditure in Italy soars

Rome. In 1983 Italy's expenditure on arms is to increase by another 7.6 per cent, said Italy's Defence Minister, Leonardo, speaking before the Defence Commission of the Chamber of Deputies in the Italian parliament. In the current year the country's military expenditure stands at 18,159 billion lire, or 244 billion dollars more than in 1981.

A short while ago the Italian Defence Commission approved the government's programme to modernize the armed forces over the years 1982-1989. Among other things the programme provides for the designing and manufacturing of a new tactical bomber, for the acquisition of the Italian Navy with heavy and submarine forces and for the development of new communication systems.

"Informational imperialism" is also facing mounting opposition from regional information services such as the Organization of Asian News Agencies and the Pan-African News Agency. Significantly, the former receives active assistance from the USSR and the other Asian socialist countries.



FACTS and EVENTS

Over 50 parties from 20 countries, which were represented at the recently ended conference of the Latin American political parties, held in the Bolivian capital, have adopted the La Paz declaration emphasizing the need for all-round assistance to peoples locked in battle with reactionary military and colonialism.

The US Supreme Court has supported the decision by two lower Federal courts to strip and was criminal, Karl Linas, of American citizenship. Linas played a part in the murder of some 1,000 Soviet civilians, chiefly Jews, in occupied Estonia.

The EEC trade deficit with the United States has jumped from 3,000 million dollars in 1970 to 16,000 million in 1981.

Each Latin American citizen is now 813 dollars in debt to foreign banks, with the collective debt of the 19 countries of the continent amounting to over 285,000 million dollars. Chile is one of the principal debtors: the debt per head in Chile amounts to 1,383 dollars.

This year alone the fascist dictatorship of General Rios Montt, in Guatemala, exterminated 7,000 people. Despite the brutal terror practised by the regime, the patriots are stepping up their struggle: they already operate in 19 of the country's 22 departments, stresses a statement put out by the Organization of Afro-Asian, Latin American Peoples Solidarity.

MOSSAD INVOLVED WITH RED BRIGADES

Rome. The Israeli secret services were in close touch with the Red Brigades underground subversive groupings. This was stated by defendant Alfredo Buonavita at the current Rome trial investigating the murder of noted Italian statesman Aldo Moro. Buonavita revealed that Israeli Mossad intelligence agents repeatedly offered weap-

ons, money and "services" towards the terrorists' combat training and provided them with information, Israeli agents he continued, gave us the names of people who, they believed, had been infiltrated into the Red Brigades by the Italian police. These Israeli agents, Buonavita charged, aimed at destabilization of the political situation in Italy.

ASIAN NETWORKS DISCUSS ACTIVITIES

Tokyo. The second session of the executive committee of the Organization of Asian News Agencies (OANA) met recently in Seoul to consider a wide range of problems relating to the promotion of mutual cooperation and to improving the organization's activities.

OANA president Ahmad Mustafa Hassan of Malaysia stressed the organization's important role in building up mutual assistance and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific.

The documents of the first session of the executive committee held last year in Kuala Lumpur were approved, as well as those of the organization's technical group. The OANA Secretariat was instructed to formulate operation programme for 1983-84.

BLOCK THE ROAD TO NUCLEAR WAR

Tashkent. The American administration is threatening mankind with nuclear terror and stepping up the arms race in the corridors of transnational corporations. It is the American administration together with NATO partners who are responsible for the failure of the talks on disarmament at the UN Second Special Session of General Assembly. It is slated in a general declaration adopted by delegates attending the Presidium of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) which took place in the Arab capital.

The Presidium called on all the peace and freedom-loving peoples of the world to compel the United States and other nuclear powers to follow the example of the Soviet Union which has renounced the first use of nuclear weapons. All nations demand that an end be put to the insane attempts by the American administration to lead the world into a third world war. It is said in the declaration.

Also approved by the Presidium were the following documents: declarations on Palestine and Lebanon; resolutions on the

The growing military threat resulting from the policies pursued by America and NATO and the sinister plans for deploying new American nuclear missiles in Europe have aroused the concern of West Berliners and have led to a protest drive by the city progressives.

"No More War or Fascism" is being demonstrated by these participants in the anti-war demonstration.

Science and technology

IMPROVEMENTS ON THE WHEEL

Batch production has stalled in Bulgaria of plastic discs for car wheels. A disc like this weighs only four kilos, or half the weight of a similar steel part. The discs stand up well to corrosion and are absolutely safe in operation. Another advantage is that after being cast a disc like this needs practically no additional machining.

'PIED PIPER' IN THE FORM OF ULTRASOUND

The modern rat is afraid neither of cats, mouse traps, nor poison. Rather too clever for our liking, rats are resourceful creatures and have learnt to adapt quickly to the fast changing techniques used by rodent operators. However, it now looks as though the heyday of rats is over. Italian engineer Giovanni Cozzo has incorporated the latest achievements of science in his electronic mouse trap which emits ultrasound. So far, no rat has been able to resist this twentieth century "pied piper".

THE NOSE ROBOT

Today robots that can hear, see and talk like human beings are taken for granted. It is only recently, however, that they have learnt how to smell. Austin Rover, the British motor manufacturer, have now designed a smelling robot which is used to test whether car bodies are airtight.

It is believed that there will be plenty of scope for the nose robot in other industries where it is essential to detect leakage of different gases.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

JAPAN AND USA: DISSENSION AND AGREEMENT

Yielding to Washington's demands, Tokyo is speeding up the militarization of the country, Yevgeny Rusakov writes in PRAVO. He reminds his readers that the Japanese government has consented to the dangerous step of deploying 48 US F-16 fighter bombers of the US air force base of Misawa in the north of the country's largest island, Honshu.

It is an open secret that differences exist between the Japanese government and Washington as regards the scope, rate and methods of the country's further involvement in American global strategy. But Tokyo, nevertheless, remains firmly behind the American administration's main target, namely that of achieving military superiority in the region and enhancing the role of the self-defence forces. Rusakov stresses. Certain Japanese forces seem to be hoping to tie themselves to the Pentagon's military machine and thus to meet their own roving ambitions.

WASHINGTON'S DUPLICITY

Commenting on the American position on the Afghanistan issue, IZVESTIA writes that Washington spares no words in order to convince the world public that it desires to achieve a settlement of the problems in the area. In fact, what it is seeking is an escalation of tensions. New evidence of this has been provided by a resolution on Afghanistan which was recently put before the Senate and the House of Representatives. The need for the American administration to provide aid to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries is unambiguously stated in the resolution.

This is not the first American resolution of this type but it is distinguished by its outspokenness. It provides in effect for an expansion in interference in the domestic affairs of a sovereign state with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations, and for new military provocations against a member-state of the United Nations. The American ruling circles have in this way proved yet again that they are not interested in a peaceful solution of problems and are prepared, should it be to their interests, to jeopardize stability and peace in this part of the world.

COLLECTIVE ACTION BY ALL STATES—AN IMPERATIVE

It is necessary to extinguish the seeds of tension, to cool "the hot points"—and this should be done by collective efforts, since collective efforts alone can avert the danger of a new world war, writes the NEW TIMES weekly.

Analysing the present-day situation in the world, that has become complicated through the fault of American imperialism, the weekly points out that as distinct from the United States, the USSR is doing its utmost to avert danger and the nuclear danger above all. Evidence of the above is provided by an action of historical import, recently undertaken by the Soviet Union: its unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This action has assured all states once more of the USSR's firm peaceful intentions, of the purely defensive direction of its military doctrine and its lack of striving for military superiority of any kind.

DANGEROUS PLANS FOR WESTERN EUROPE

The peridy of Washington's present-day military strategy is rooted in the assumption that it comes to confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, the allies should bear the brunt of the blow, shielding the bases on the other side of that Atlantic, the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS journal writes.

According to the article, apart from turning Western Europe into an American strategic outpost and a sort of atomic shooting range the United States also intends to drag it into any conflict taking place in the Middle East or the southern Atlantic in the Indian Ocean or in any other place on the globe.

The journal points out that the dangerous character of Washington's strategy is becoming increasingly obvious.

If we are to believe Washington's official rhetoric, the Americans are really trying to achieve "radical reductions" of both types of nuclear weapons. But in practice, especially if we take note of certain statements made on the other side of the Atlantic, the Soviet-American contacts on the shores of Lake Geneva represent for Washington merely diversionary manoeuvres intended to calm, if only slightly, the worried public and to delude those who have not yet clicked to the true designs of the American leaders, the journal continues.

OF INTEREST

Divorce

through the post

The court in the town of Cameron, in the American state of Louisiana, is famous for its swift provision of divorces. Here a divorce can be granted through the post—a variant which has its attractions for many couples who are not exactly on friendly terms. In Pittsburgh a special lawyer's office has been set up which sends up to 100 cases per week to Cameron. The only condition for "mail divorce" is mutual consent by both spouses. To give the local lawyers their due, however, it has to be said that they never accept cases involving a division of property.

Fairy stories

are a serious matter

The small West German town of Bad Karlshausen, near Kassel, had the honour of becoming a fairy-tale city for several days when it hosted an international conference organized by the European Fairy-Tale Society. The theme of the conference was "The image of women in fairy tales".

It was attended by 600 literary scholars and critics and writers and editors from different parts of the world. While this unusual conference was in progress, puppet theatres gave performances in the town based on stories by Hans Andersen, Grimm Brothers, and Alexander Pushkin. Old and new tales were narrated by 30 professional folk-tale tellers.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

A NEW INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION ORDER IS BOTH IMPERATIVE AND INEVITABLE

Twenty years ago the UN General Assembly instituted a World Information Development Day. It is symbolical that it is celebrated on October 24, the day the UN itself came into being, a fact which reflects the critical role given by the world community to the mass media sphere as a means of communication between peoples, enabling them to get to know each other, and as an instrument for shaping public opinion in individual countries and worldwide. Information should advance the interests of peace, friendship and the independence of peoples and their progress, a provision recognized as being fundamental and definitive. It is contained in the 1978 Declaration adopted by the UNESCO General Conference on the fundamental principles concerning the contribution of the mass media to strengthening peace and international understanding, the promotion of human rights and to countering racism, apartheid and incitement to war.

The very title of the declaration is a reflection of the lofty moral criteria that should guide the mass media and all work-

ing in it, with the objective and truthful treatment of news occupying first place in such criteria.

There have been numerous instances in the past when inferior or deliberately distorted information has served as the cause or justification of tragic events. And the mass of misunderstandings arising out of people being misinformed, primarily in developing nations — which lack adequately developed mass media of their own — are too well known to need cataloguing.

And things are far from satisfactory on the world "news market", where inequality is branded as informational "spiritual" colonialism, still holds sway. According to UNESCO, nearly all international news, including that relating to events in developing countries, is fed to the "third world" by several major Western news agencies, with the volume of reverse news flow on the life of peoples in Asian, African and Latin American countries being a hundred times smaller.

The international news media are preoccupied by big business and ruling quarters in

the West, and this determines the equality of the lavish "spiritual nourishment" that the above countries receive from such quarters. Even many Western researchers have to admit that the "free press" principle as practised by the mass media today is increasingly being turned into an active means of psychological war, into an instrument for the attainment of the political, military and economic goals of imperialism and neo-colonialism.

The desire of the newly independent nations to change this state of affairs is, therefore, quite understandable, and the socialist countries support their efforts in the reshaping of the international information order on a more democratic and fairer basis. What is at issue here is the transformation of information into a potent lever for peace and cooperation; the restructuring of the system of mutual exchange of such information; the elimination of "informational imperialism"; and the provision of greater assistance to "third world" countries in the development of press, radio, television and other media.

The monopolists who hold sway over the international "free news market", however, are strongly opposed to such developments. America and several other Western countries are determined to defend the "principles" of "unlimited freedom" of all information and to resist any regulating norms in this area; in other words, they support a "freedom of information" subservient to Western monopolies geared to the aim of keeping them in power.

Strikingly indicative in this respect is the wide-scale psychological war waged by America against Poland and Cuba, in which it resorts to methods contradicting both the norms of international law and of elementary human decency. We are also well aware of the unscrupulous use of the mass media by the US CIA and other Western special services for subversion against newly independent states.

Despite all obstacles, though, new trends in the world information order are increasingly coming to the fore. The News Pool of the non-aligned countries is doing well. Its 90 members have winning emancipation and the development of their national media as part of a joint campaign for independence, and political, social and economic progress.

"Informational imperialism" is also facing mounting opposition from regional information services such as the Organization of Asian News Agencies and the Pan-African News Agency. Significantly, the former receives active assistance from the USSR and the other Asian socialist countries.

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, "THE SLAVONIC CULTURES AND THE WORLD CULTURAL PROCESS" HAS ENDED IN MINSK (BYELORUSSIA). Conference delegates — scholars from Austria, Bulgaria, Great Britain, Hungary, the GDR, Denmark, India, the Netherlands, the USSR, France and other countries — discussed distinctive and common characteristics in the historical development of the Slavonic cultures.

WORK ON THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF ECOLOGICALLY PURE SHIPS TO TRANSPORT CARGOES ON LAKE BAIKAL HAS STARTED AT THE YAROSLAVSKY SHIPYARDS IN THE SETTLEMENT OF MALTA, IN THE IRKUTSK REGION IN SIBERIA. Shipping is one of the main polluters of the lake. To reduce this type of pollution, a floating platform is being designed to collect industrial waste and dry refuse from ships and from the lake's ports and coastal towns and villages. It is also planned to equip ports and berths with installations to remove oil slicks, and large-size penitons have already been assembled for this purpose at ports on Lake Baikal and at Ulan Ude.

THE TOPICAL PROBLEMS OF SINEOTICS, A NEW DISCIPLINE WHICH STUDIES THE ABILITY OF THE EXACT SCIENCES TO DESCRIBE BIOLOGICAL STRUCTURES, WERE DISCUSSED AT A SYMPOSIUM WHICH HAS JUST ENDED IN THE ESTONIAN CAPITAL, TALLINN. It was attended by scientists from the GDR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Italy, and the FRG. The Soviet Union was represented by specialists from the universities of Moscow, Leningrad, and Tbilisi, and from the country's research centres working in solid-state physics.

FUEL FOR THE VOLGASIDE FROM THE NORTH

Construction workers in Nefteyugansk have started work on the construction of a new pipeline between Western Siberia and the Volgaside. The first batch of pipes has already been



COSMONAUTICS MUSEUM IS 15 YEARS OLD

The cupola of the planetarium of this spectacular building of concrete and glass rises above the roof like a rocket shooting up against the earth's gravity. The museum of cosmonautics stands in the middle of an ancient park, in the city of Kaluga.

Kaluga is the home town of Russian scientist Konstantin Tsiolkovsky who at the turn of the century proved mathematically that it was possible for Man to penetrate the expanse of the Universe. The small wooden house in which he lived for 40 years on the banks of the Oka River has been turned into a memorial museum. When the study and exploration of space began on an intensive scale, it was decided to build a cosmonautics museum in Kaluga. The cornerstone of the building was laid by Yuri Gagarin.

This October, it is 15 years since the museum was founded. It has been visited by millions of people. On display are unmanned space probes, interplanetary stations, tanks and some unique items—the first Sputnik, the cabin in which Valery Bykovsky went up into space and Yuri Gagarin's logbook with the entries he made during his flight. In the two decades since Gagarin made his pioneering flight, 33 Soviet and 10 foreign cosmonauts have followed in his stead, starting off from the Baikonur Cosmodrome. Before their flights they all went to Kaluga and many of them recorded their impressions in the visitors' book. We are proud and happy to have visited the great museum dedicated to Tsiolkovsky, the father of cosmonautics, and to the designers of space rocket technologies, was what Sigmund Jähn, the GDR cosmonaut, wrote in the book.

OUTPUT OF MINERALS IS GROWING

Despite their centennial age the mines of Krivbas, the Ukraine, still remain a major iron ore treasure trove. The four billion ton of iron ore was obtained there since the development of the mines began. It took nearly 100 years to extract the first half of this amount. The latest 2,000 million tonnes were produced in 10 years only.

The comprehensive utilization of underground treasures became the main reserve of miners. All kinds of raw materials have been placed at the service of the ferrous metallurgy—rich ores mined underground and lean ores from open-pit pits, magnetite and oxidized quartzites.

A NEW METHOD IN ENGINEERING

Energy will reach Tynda, a new town in the Soviet Far East, ahead of schedule via a power transmission line from the Zeya hydroelectric power station.

The mounting of pylons has already started. Designers and engineers have decided to add trusses to light prefabricated

foundations, fixed to the rocky ground by special clamps. Thus the traditional method of building foundations out of monolithic concrete blocks which is more costly in both money terms and in time (if it were used it would take a year longer to erect the power transmission line for instance) has been dispersed with.

DIESEL ENGINES FROM KUTAI

The production of diesel engines has begun at the Kutaisi motor works (Georgian republic), named after S. Ordzhonikidze. This completed a most important stage of preparations for the flow-line production of new motor-vehicle trains for agriculture with a load-carrying capacity of eleven tonnes.

The Kutaisi plant will ensure the annual production of 20,000 motor-vehicle trains for the countryside by the end of the current five-year plan period (1981-85).

Motor builders of Yaroslavl and Naberezhnye Chelny helped designers and workers from Kutaisi develop the diesel engine.

ROBOTS FOR CONVEYERS

The mass production of robots has started at the "Konveyer" association in Lvov (Ukraine). The first consignment has been dispatched to machine-building plants in the Urals and Siberia.

The manipulators can fulfil up to ten operations. For example, they can remove or fix onto a suspended conveyor blanks of any shape, and un-

pack parts. Each robot does the work of three men.

The association, which specializes in the production of suspended conveyors for machine-building enterprises, is now embarking on the production of robots to serve two conveyers at once, thus relieving human beings from monotonous manual labour.

building of new enterprises, writes the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper. The Asot association, in the Beresniki area, now has units producing ammonium carbonate and ammonium nitrate. By the close of the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) mineral fertilizer output will nearly double.

There is now a large and promising industrial centre in the north of the Perm Region which will be of great benefit to agriculture, the newspaper points out.

SPACE PHOTOS OF HELP TO PROSPECTORS

There is practically no branch of the national economy which could not benefit from the exploration of outer space. The help which space provides to prospectors is the subject of an article in IZVESTIYA by V. Kozlov, chief geologist with the Aerologia association.

Photographs of the Earth obtained from satellites have become a major means of exploring the pantheons of the Earth containing deposits of useful minerals. Geologists are the main consumers of the information received from space on the natural resources of this planet. From the first experiments to determine the possibilities of space photography, there was a rapid switch to their large-scale introduction into geology. The study of space photographs revealed the seemingly paradoxical phenomenon that the higher the point from which the photo was taken the deeper the geologists could look into the structure of the Earth.

Exploring by means of space photography the structure of vast areas of the Earth's crust, and proceeding from the general to the particular in their deductions geologists have gained the possibility of substantially supplementing their ideas on the structure of many areas where deposits of useful minerals are concentrated, and where prospecting work is in progress on a large scale. From pictures taken from orbit, a cosmo-

SOME THOUGHTS ON SOVIET RURAL PROSE

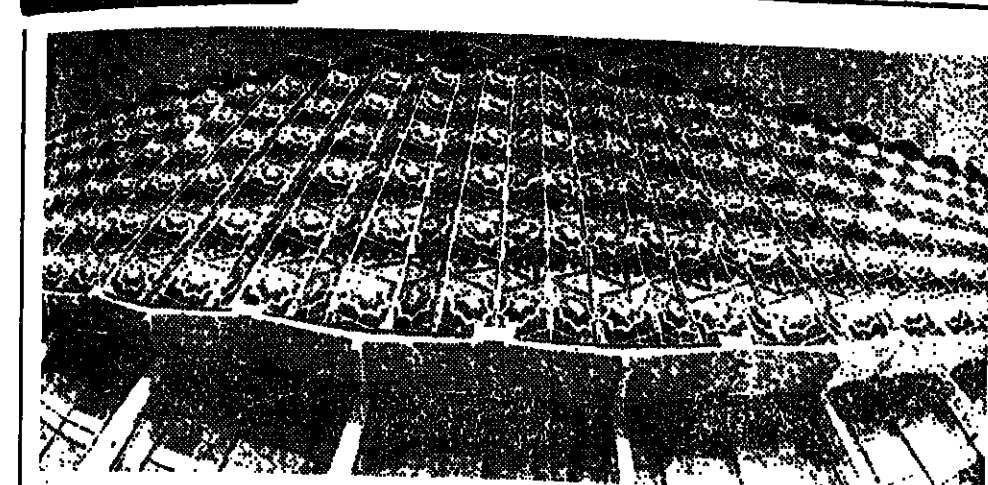
Reflecting in the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper, the so-called Soviet rural prose, writer Sergey Krutinin argues that it has a vast though still largely unrealized potential. This prose mainly deals with the pre-war period. There is an involuntary tendency to idealize one's childhood, the village where one lived and the people who live in it. As a result the life gets stilted and the pain—brought by the search for the eternal ideal sometimes means that this ideal is lost through the writer's net leave behind a monotonous gold grain, even if a precious one. The search for the eternal ideal sometimes means that this ideal is lost through the writer's net leave behind a monotonous gold grain, even if a precious one. The search for the eternal ideal sometimes means that this ideal is lost through the writer's net leave behind a monotonous gold grain, even if a precious one.

In the meantime rural life is in a state of flux, and the old is being replaced by the new. The search for the eternal ideal sometimes means that this ideal is lost through the writer's net leave behind a monotonous gold grain, even if a precious one. The search for the eternal ideal sometimes means that this ideal is lost through the writer's net leave behind a monotonous gold grain, even if a precious one.

One could well argue that the best books on rural life are yet to be written, the author concludes.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit



TASHKENT

Tashkent was founded two thousand years ago. Today it is a huge city, with a population approaching two million people.

An entirely new city was built after the 1980 earthquake which left 300 thousand people homeless. The post-earthquake residential areas which were put up in those days were named after Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk and other Soviet cities whose inhabitants had taken part in the reconstruction of the city.

Present-day Tashkent's population continues to grow. Housing construction is regarded as a priority and every year a hundred thousand people in the city move into new homes. All new buildings in Tashkent have been designed to withstand a point-sine earthquake. When a powerful earth tremor shook the city in December 1980, all buildings remained intact. Nor did the tremor affect the underground transport system — the seismic area.



Russian gaining popularity in India

As the new school year begins at the Soviet Cultural Centre in Madras, which runs Russian language courses, over 200 students file into the Centre's light and airy classrooms to study pronunciation and oral speech techniques under Soviet and Indian teachers. 20 courses run by local branches of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society in the south of India, where there are over 400 students of Russian, have also started on the year's work.

No other foreign language has expanded at such a rapid pace over the past ten years in India as Russian. Minister of Education in the state of Tamil Nadu, the number of students opting for Russian is their first foreign language is growing by the year.

With Russian gaining increasing acceptance at Indian universities, too, and not only in philology departments but in many natural sciences faculties.

There was a severe shortage in India of qualified Russian language teachers. Years of intensive exchange with the Soviet Union, however, have remedied matters. On the one hand, India's Russian language teachers make wide use of the opportunity of raising their qualifications at special courses in Moscow and Leningrad, and on the other, Soviet teachers are offered more and more vacancies at Indian high schools.

The Russian language is now a potent means for advancing cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries.

Vladimir MONAKHOV

TSURUGA AND NAKHODKA TWINNED

Tsuruga in the third Japanese city to become twinned to the Soviet Far Eastern port of Nakhodka. The mayors of the two cities, Koichi Takagi and Nikolai Bukhanov, signed an agreement to this effect.

Koichi Takagi voiced his confidence that twinning cities would help strengthen business and cultural contacts between Japan and the USSR, and peace and friendship between the peoples of the two countries. Nikolai Bukhanov, recalling his years-long experience of contacts with the twinned cities of Muzuru and Olaru, agreed with the mayor of Tsuruga.

THE TSVETAYEV HOME NEAR IVANOVO

A house with a mezzanine in the old village of Novotolstoy, on the outskirts of Ivanovo, has been declared a protected monument.

A little less than 150 years ago it was built on the banks of the picturesque Verkhovna River by Ivan Vladimirovich Tsvetayev's father. And it was here that Ivan Vladimirovich, the founder of the Museum of the Arts in Moscow—as the Pushkin Museum was originally called—grew up with his three brothers. One of the Tsvetayev brothers — Dmitry — became a professor of Russian history, the other — Evdokia — a prominent teacher, while Ivan is known not only as the founder of the Pushkin Museum and as a scholar of the ancient world, but also as the father of poetess Marina Tsvetayeva.

The original furnishing of the house has come down to us almost unchanged. The curators used old photographs to help them place objects which once belonged to the Tsvetayevs. It was in this way that the memorial museum was set up. Among the exhibits are quite a few interesting documents relating the family's historic background.

WORKSHOPS FOR GAS PIPELINE

Mobile repair workshops have been designed for maintenance specialists at the construction site of the gas pipeline between Urengoy, Pomorye and Uzhgorod. Their manufacture has already been started at the engineering factory of Remmezhgasprom in the city of Lvov, in the Western Ukraine. The first of these workshops has already been shipped to the Tyumen section of the pipeline project.

The workshop consists of two cabins, and is fitted with an independent energy source, metal-cutting tools, and diagnostic instruments. Workers are accommodated in a well-appointed bay.

For the builders of the pipeline, the factory also produces control-laboratories to monitor the quality of their work, and also special suspension mechanisms for laying pipes, as well as installations for their heating.



Restorers from Leningrad have completed repairs and conservation work on a monument in the ancient northern Russian city of Novgorod, called "The Thousand Years of Russia". Cast in 1922, the monument was designed by Mikhail Mikheyev. In the photos: Artists and Writers' part of the high relief, "The Thousand Years of Russia" monument (centre).

Science and technology

'JACKET' FOR PIPES

The mechanization of anti-corrosive operations has helped relieve hundreds of workers, engaged in the Kazepolizyatsia trust, from the labour-consuming task of protecting the mains. The factories of the trust have now started the production of highly durable rolls of plastic materials to insulate pipelines.

Fully completed pipes, neatly wrapped in glass-fibre reinforced plastic help speed up the assembling of thermal networks. The times when work had to stop due to frozen ground is over. The use of plastic protection makes it possible to lay the main systems even in the most severe of frosts.

METALLURGISTS

DO A JEWELLER'S WORK

The daily output of the rolling mill, which has attained rated capacity at the Leningrad steel-rolling plant, may be placed in a matchbox. This volume of production, which at first glance can hardly be described as enormous, is explained by the uniqueness of the product: coarsened, rolled metal several microns thick produced from extrapure alloys.

Destined for the electrotechnical, radioelectronic and other industries, rolled metal in this form makes it possible to considerably reduce the metal content of many precision items.

A JOURNEY INTO MEDIEVAL KAUNAS

A journey to the city of Kaunas as it was in the 15th century has now been made possible for both inhabitants and guests of the city by Lithuanian restorers who have completed major restoration work in the ancient quarters of this town on the banks of the Nemun River.

Standing in the middle of the cobble-stoned medieval square is the Town Hall and clustering round it are artisans' workshops, potteries and harness-makers' establishments, as well as a small barber shop. A few steps below ground-level will take you down into the vault of a wine cellar where the atmosphere of an old-time inn has been reproduced.

We are expanding our network of health building facilities. At present we have 150 disease prevention sanatoriums, over a hundred rest homes and 1,700 medical treatment units which function directly on site.

Building workers subjected to hazardous factors undergo obligatory periodical check-ups supervised by our delegation doctors and local trade union chairmen.

The above-mentioned measures taken as a whole have led to an ever decreasing level in professional diseases and in injuries suffered at work. Thus, in 1981 about 15 thousand construction organizations and enterprises in the USSR had a clean injury record.

VIEWPOINT

Safety at work—a social concern of trade unions

Igor LANSHIN,
Chairman, Central Committee,
Trade Union of Workers
in the Building and Building
Materials Industry of the USSR

Trade unions have become an effective force in the struggle for the attainment of improved working conditions, and in the protection of health and human life at work. In our country trade unions represent an instrument of state control supervising the strict observance of labour legislation.

Construction, being a major industry, employs 12 million people. Every year we build 400 large industrial plants, dozens of thousands of agricultural buildings, over two million apartments as well as many schools and kindergartens, etc. The above rates and scale of construction dictate ever stricter requirements for safety at work, which are regarded in the USSR as national standards. This costs the country over 1,000 million roubles every year.

All requirements and specifications relating to safety engineering have to be worked out and approved with trade union participation. Trade unions train special inspectors including government officers as their members. A trade union inspector of working conditions has the right to suspend the functioning of a workshop or a factory if they do not meet the requirements of safety engineering, to order the management to carry out its recommendations or to fine managers responsible for safety engineering violations.

Each ministry involved in construction has a safety engineering department. Immediate responsibility for safety at work rests with engineering and technical personnel on site, plus about 18 thousand safety engineers.

It should be mentioned here that safety at work is subject to scientific research, conducted at over a hundred designing institutes and at two special safety engineering institutes. Every unit of building machinery has to be examined for its compliance with safety requirements before it is allowed to be used on site. This research work is financed by the ministries.

The trade unions play an active part along with construction organizations in disease prevention and elimination.

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FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

THE FABULOUS WEALTH OF THE SOVIET FAR EAST

We are facing a unique situation in the Far East, argues Academician Nikolai Shito, Chairman of the Presidium of the Far Eastern Research Centre, in the ZNANIYE-SILA (Knowledge is Power) magazine. We have only just opened the door of the fabulous cache of natural wealth to be found in the region. The uniquely rich and varied deposits of the Pacific moving belt are without equal in either North or South America. They contain gold, silver, tin, zinc, lead, cadmium and bismuth. Energy resources—coal and oil—are also to be found. Oil and gas-bearing deposits griddle three Far Eastern seas in three mammoth coils. Many scientists, myself included, believe that the greatest discoveries of mineral deposits worldwide will be made within the Far Eastern region. The region has also enormous biological resources, accounting for nearly half the national fish catch, and there is still much room for improvement, the Academician points out. The industrial and agricultural exploitation of the Far Eastern shelves, the biggest in the country, is a highly complex and exciting problem. There are many other problems, too: we have to think hard not only of deriving the greatest profit out of local resources, but also of ways to replenish them, Shito emphasizes.

SALT DEPOSITS IN THE URALS

The Beresniki and Solikamsk areas in the Urals contain the bulk of the national potassium salt resources. They account for nearly half the country's potassium fertilizer output and for the rapid expansion in the

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

TONU KARK



The name of this actor is not yet widely known, and this is hardly surprising. The Estonian cinema, subdued and even slightly ascetic in character, elegant and restrained, attracts primarily the serious viewer with a liking for aesthetic and historical movies. Tonu Kark appeals to just such a viewer.

He made his film debut at the mature age of 30, when already a professional stage actor, in the film "The Nest in the Wind", by debutant director Olev Neuland. In the admittedly incidental part of Titi Pajasma he dazzled critics by the complexity of his outward portrayal of the role, by the tense psychology of his inner feelings, and by the total integrity and documentary non-harshness which he depicted as being inherent in the qualities which are rarely found in newcomers to the screen.

His second film appearance in Kello Kikk's "Forest Violets" brought him both critical and public acclaim. Kark showed his outstanding ability to depict a true to life image without resorting to external effects. His hero remains authentic and truthful in the most unbalanced situations. After working with Kark, Kello Kikk commented as follows on the young actor's film: "Tonu Kark is a very emotional actor but he is also master of his emotions. He can portray any emotion and repeat it what is more in another take, and even in a day or month's time. Each emotional outburst occupies a definite place in his rendering of the character. Kark has the gift of being able to be both actor and director at one and the same time and to this we should add his qualities of intellect and heart."

In the theatre Kark has acted as "actor-director" in as many as 30 parts. His film career, however, is far less spectacular—he has played three major roles on the screen. His third film "Ar You Saw..." directed by Peeter Sima has only recently been released. That he has not yet had invitations from other film studios may well be due to the fact that he is a typical Estonian with all the psychophysical traits that are to be found in the national character. But his is not necessarily to be regretted, for there is plenty of potential in the Estonian cinema to use acting talent in whatever form it comes.

Kark is a man of few words though by no means morose. He has an enviable sense of humour and is fairly sceptical in his own regard. He collects old motor bikes and is a speed addict.

Vera ZHELOVA

Bolshoi Opera Company in Greece

In the second half of September the Bolshoi Opera Company took part for the first time in the traditional Athens Arts Festival. In addition to an extensive concert programme, the company performed two great Russian operas in the Greek capital: Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin" and Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov". The stage was a

somewhat unusual one: an ancient amphitheatre under the open sky, with seats for five thousand people.

The company had a resounding success and both the opera and the concert performances were sold out well in advance. As an emergency, three thousand extra tickets were made available to the public.

The contemporary Algerian miniature

An exhibition of contemporary Algerian miniatures has opened in Moscow at the State Museum of Oriental Art. On view are works by 21 artists, 2nd- and 3rd-year students from the department of Miniatures, at the National School of Fine Arts.

The young painters develop no traditions of the national Arab miniatures, Mohamed Raim (1896-1975). Muscovites were acquainted with the latter's work in 1976, when an exhibition called "The Traditional Art of Algeria" opened in Moscow.

Represented at the present show are both the older form of miniature-painting, the decorative ornamental design found even on Egyptian manuscripts, as well as the portrait miniature, which appeared later — at the end of the Middle Ages. The majority of the works depict scenes from the contemporary life of the Algerian workers.

The exhibits are characterized by their high level of technique, rich fantasy and harmonious colour-patterns.



Moustafa Nejal. "Agricultural Work".

FACTS and EVENTS

East German tour for Moscow's Satire Theatre

Moscow's Satire Theatre is at present touring the German Democratic Republic.

This is our first visit to the GDR, says the theatre's chief director, V. Pluchek. We are giving performances of two works: Beaumarchais' comedy, "A Crazy Day, or the Marriage of Figaro" — one of our most successful productions, and "The Hug" by Mayakovsky, an old favourite with Moscow audiences. We are starting off our tour in Berlin and will proceed to Erfurt and Rostock.

The Satire Theatre will return to the Soviet capital at the end of October. Among the new productions it will be showing us this next season is a review based on works of the multinational Soviet dramaturgy: a play by V. Slavkin, "Smoking Area", which raises important moral problems; and a play by I. Druze telling of life in a present-day Moldavian village. The company is also working on a dramatization of the novel, "Krumnagel", by the English actor and writer Peter Ustinov.

Cinema. The Soviet film, "The Night Is Short", from the Dovzhenko Studios in Kiev, has won the "Big Prize" at the traditional International Film Week, held in the West German town of Mannheim. The jury drew attention to the high standards of acting in the movie. Feature films from 14 countries were shown during the Film Week.

LENINGRAD PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS

The D. Shostakovich Philharmonic Orchestra in Leningrad is organizing a series of concerts devoted to the music of the Union republics in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR. The first concert of music from Dagestan has already taken place.

We have behind us many decades of extensive contacts with the composers and musical

ensembles of the Union republics, and we seek to reflect in our programmes the wealth and versatility of the music of our national composers, says V. Fomin, the orchestra's artistic director. One of our highlights this season was the first performance of G. Kancheli's sixth symphony and of Frescos by S. Nasidze, both composers being from Georgia. We are now

preparing for the first performance of the third symphony by D. Gadzhiev, the Azerbaijani composer.

National works will also be included in concerts to be given during the current season by the Uzbek SSR orchestra (on its first visit to Leningrad) and by orchestras from the Ukraine, Latvia, Armenia and Lithuania.



The old Moscow circus on Tsvetnoy Boulevard has come out with a new programme, "In a Single Family". The artists taking part come from the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Turkmenia, and the other constituent republics. The show has been staged by the circus chief director Yuri Nikulin and director Leonid Kostyuk. In the photo: tight-rope walkers led by Alexander Mednikov, Merited Artist of the Dagestan ASSR, acrobats with bears.



WHAT'S ON?

October 19-22

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 19, 20 — Concerts. 22 — Bolshoi Theatre performance: Chopin, "Chopiniana"; "Divertissement" (one-act ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 19 — Khachaturian, "Spartacus" (ballet). 20 — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera). 21 — Adam, "Giselle" (ballet). 22 — Bizet, "Carmen" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 19 — A concert. 20 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera). 21 — Double-bill: Gubarev, "Tandem"; Leonov, "Il Pagliaccio" (opera). 22 — Gorkhovsky, "Hurricane" (opera).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 19 — Mayakovsky, "The Fiery Gascon". 21 — Zharbin, "Pavlova". 22 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists Union (25 Gorky St.). 19 — Exhibition "Soviet Posters and Posters" (1917-30), featuring over 150 items drawn from a private collection. Daily, except Monday, 1 p.m. to 7 p.m. On Saturday and Sunday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro: Mayakovsky.

Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists Union (65 Vavilova St.). Works by M. Akseirov: drawings, paintings, book illustrations, stage designs. Daily, except

A psychological thriller about the investigation of a mysterious murder. Cinema: "Pervomaysky" (2/20 Pervomayskaya St.). Metro: Pervomayskaya.

Our Great Grandfather (Azerbaijani Studios, USSR). About the unusual life of Grandfather Aziz aged 180 and his devotion to his first love. Cinema: "Sayany" (9 Sayanskaya St.). Metro: Novogireyeva.

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BUSINESS

SEMINAR IN DÜSSELDORF

Düsseldorf, the main city in North Rhine-Westphalia, was recently the venue for a Soviet-West German seminar on cooperation in the fields of trade, economic relations, science and technology. Taking part were representatives of the land government, of the West German business community as well as Soviet specialists representing industries and foreign trade organizations, and noted scientists from both sides.

Business links between the two countries have been expanding, said M. Solomentsev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, who was on a visit to the FRG at the time, addressing the seminar. Almost two thousand West German companies and

organizations have partners in the USSR. The last decade has seen a ten-time rise in Soviet-West German trade. Such a dynamic development in trade links holds out promise for the future too.

The Soviet participants in the seminar acquainted their West German colleagues with plans for the development of the power industry, for mineral and gas extraction, petrochemistry, metallurgy and engineering. Some of the above industries have long been fields for close cooperation between the two countries. Those taking part in the seminar were unanimous in their opinion that closer cooperation is beneficial for the cause of peace in Europe and all over the world.

RHÔNE POULENC: 'Our policies remain constant'

When conversation drifts to the subject of cooperation between French firms and Soviet foreign trade associations, the example is often quoted of the firm of Rhône Poulenc which for many years has maintained close business contacts with the Soviet Union. Our correspondent met with Mr. Maurice Mallet, director of the firm's socialist countries department, and asked him to tell our readers about Rhône Poulenc's operation in the Soviet Union.

We have found a method for solving problems with our Soviet friends which meets the interests of both sides in a most positive way, Mallet said. Our relations are based on two agreements which we signed with the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry in 1976 and 1980. In the years since then, our exchanges have increased six times in volume, and have topped the 1,200 million franc mark. This year, we hope to bring this figure up to 1,500 million. It is also envisaged that in 1985 our balanced exchanges will equal something

like three thousand million francs.

Our firm purchases as much in the Soviet Union as it sells. This accounts for the interest shown by both sides in the continuation and development of links. However, this is only the business side of our relations. Our cooperation promotes the establishment of close contacts between specialists, exchanges of ideas, and mutual enrichment in the sphere of science and technology. To give but one example, I would like to mention a big order which we required for one of our projects. This machine was built in the Soviet Union with our joint efforts. This is typical of our cooperation: each side makes its own contribution. Our policies remain constant. We keep going even at the most difficult of times when some people across the Atlantic try to prevent us from advancing along this road. I believe this to be yet additional confirmation, said Maurice Mallet.

Alexander VOLKOV

USSR and Austria to advance cooperation in insurance

In late September a delegation from the Austrian Insurance Society paid a working visit to Soviet colleagues in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Ingosstrakh insurance company. Ingosstrakh provides insurance for Soviet citizens working abroad as well as for foreign visitors to the USSR. It opened its first offices in Austria in the late 50s, and thus was started its cooperation with Austrian insurance companies. The above visit can be seen as a continuation of the work of the mixed Soviet-Austrian commission on the advancement of trade. Below (far left) Schmeltschek, director of an Austrian mutual trust insurance company, comments on the objectives of the visit.

We came to discuss with our Soviet partners insurance problems arising from the growing bilateral trade, which has been gaining particular momentum in recent years. In 1980 and 1981 alone Soviet exports to Austria jumped by 52 per cent, with a 25 per cent rise for Austrian exports to the USSR; thus a whole range of insurance problems is involved, concerning above all insurance of deliveries of equipment, the insurance of assembly work and transportation, and fixing the degree of material responsibility undertaken by Austrian suppliers and the guarantees demanded by Soviet customers.

In 1981, some 70,000 Soviet citizens went to Austria while near 50,000 Austrians travelled to the USSR. And this produced a number of insurance problems primarily regarding car travel, for instance car insurance, guarantee insurance, etc. We had some promising talks with Ingosstrakh and I am sure they will result in an agreement advancing the interests of our clients in both countries, Herbert Schmeltschek stressed.

Vasily SOLNTSEV

Intourist news

Foreign travel agents meet in Moscow

The volume of tourist trade depends to a large extent on good contacts between travel agents. For this reason meetings in Moscow between Intourist representatives and foreign travel agents have become traditional. Recently Moscow was visited by a group of people in the travel business from Thailand. Intourist offered them an exemplary itinerary: Moscow-Leningrad-Kiev.

I've been to the Soviet Union about ten times, said group leader, Charin Nukornavart, president of the Global Union Express Co., Ltd., the initiator of the trip. And this is my third visit to your country this year. I believe that the USSR is a promising area for our tourists, as it is rich in historical, cultural and other monuments; the modern image of your country is also of interest. The present trip is a good opportunity for all group members to be introduced to the USSR and to its tourist potential.

In 1982, 740 people will visit the USSR under the auspices of Global. Of course, this is a modest figure, but it is only the beginning. We have signed a protocol with Intourist envisaging that twice as many Thai tourists will come here next year. Intourist arranged a seminar for its colleagues from Thailand at which the latter were informed about Soviet travel facilities and services.

Viktor YEVKIN



CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskvoreskaya Embankment, at the Rossiya Hotel). 19 — A concert of variety instrumental music. 20, 21 — Evenings devoted to Soviet songs.

Variety Theatre (20/2 Serenavskaya Embankment). 19 — "From the Amber Ballade", a concert by Lithuanian variety performers. 21, 22 — Variety stars from Azerbaijan.

Lenin Central Stadium, Palace of Sport (Luzhniki). 19-22 — Djordje Marjanovic (Yugoslavia) with the Blue Ensemble pop group.

WEATHER

October 19-22

In Moscow, city, and region, very cold weather with night and daytime temperatures of -3°-7°C is expected. Later it will become a little warmer (to 0°C in the daytime). Snow. Moderate N wind.

According to many years of observations, the highest (+16.2°C) temperature on October 19 was registered in Moscow in 1881 and the lowest (-11.3°C) in 1886.

RACING Hippodrome (22 Bagovaya St.). 20 and 22 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

KOSTOMUKSHA COMPLEX MADE OPERATIONAL

The first stage of the Kostomuksha mining enrichment complex in Karelia has gone into operation. The complex, designed to produce 2.5 million tons of pellets a year, is being built with the active participation of Finnish firms.

The commissioning of the stage coincided with a remarkable event — the shipment of the first 125 thousand tonnes of

raw material produced by the complex and intended for a metal works in Chelyabinsk. The steel workers there say the Kostomuksha product is of excellent quality. That this is so is largely due to the fact that the Kostomuksha workers managed almost at once to achieve a 40 kilometre long technological chain, starting from the pit where the ore is mined and

ending up with the complex processes of separation, pelletization and the firing of the pellets. At present production facilities are being expanded at the enrichment and pelletization plants. When the three stages of the complex become operational, late in 1984, Kostomuksha will be one of the main suppliers of valuable metallurgical raw material — the fourth biggest in the country.